

their minds, under persuasion, shortly after noon.

Large Butchers Keep Prices Down.

Generally speaking, the meat consumer will not be affected by the strike for a few days at least. The leading butchers have not yet advanced the price of any kind of meat to their regular customers. On the other hand, they have been compelled to refuse to sell to new customers. These butchers will continue to supply all their regular customers with whatever they may order, at regular prices, for the present.

Then, if the strike continues, they will divide their supply proportionately among their customers and continue to do so until they have no more meat left. They will continue to sell poultry, of course, but they make no promise as to prices of poultry.

Statement of Their Policy.

The situation among the retailers and jobbers was stated by Henry Zahn, of the Sayles-Zahn Company, one of the largest of the jobbers and retailers in the city.

"There is enough meat in New York to meet the demand for a week. We are filling all orders from our regular customers, at regular prices, and we will until our stock runs out.

"This is the plan adopted by all the best known butchers in town. We hear that some of the smaller places have put up prices, making the strike the excuse therefor. But that was to be expected. In the coal strike it was the small dealers who first put up the price. It is the same with meat. The small dealer has put up the price that you hear that beef has gone up four or five cents a pound. To-day we are selling porterhouse steak and lamb chops for 26 cents a pound. That was what we charged two weeks ago and it will continue to be our price to regular customers. No others need apply."

"If the so-called independent wholesalers do not have a strike on their hands, could they supply anything like the city's demand?" Mr. Zahn was asked.

"Oh, no," was the reply, "the independent couldn't supply a hundredth part of the demand."

Little Butchers Strike It Out—Excuse, "The Trust."

Along the east and west borders of the city, where the consumers can least afford to pay advances in the prices of any food-stuffs, the butchers put prices up. In Second and First avenues, on the lower East Side and along Ninth and Tenth avenues, south of Fifty-ninth street, the prices of the butchers went skyrocketing. The men who made the prices advanced their shoulders and told the customers how sorry they were, but really they couldn't help it. The strike had come and the "trust," any old trust, had put up the wholesale price. Therefore, what was the poor retailer to do? He couldn't lose money—and so on.

Restaurant Prices Normal Now.

The hotels and restaurants have not yet felt the effect of the strike. Most of the big ones have contracts with their butchers, so it's up to the butchers in these cases. At any rate, so far as could be learned yesterday, the bill-of-fare prices had not been altered, and the proprietors, generally, said that they had no intention of making it cost more for a man to eat than it had done. They all made the reservation, however, that they wouldn't like to say what would happen, for instance, should they have to pay for meat double what they are paying now.

Summer Hotels May Go Short.

The summer hotels, however, are likely to be embarrassed if the strike continues for any great length of time. There is hardly a summer hotel in this city or Jersey that isn't supplied, directly or indirectly, by the New York jobbers. Most summer resort hotels order their meats by telegraph daily. The business is sought after by the jobbers, and they wire quotations to the hotels every morning. The butcher offering the lowest prices usually gets the order.

One large jobber, speaking yesterday of the summer hotel business, said: "It is practically out of the question for us to consider out of town orders. With the visible supply so small, it is necessary for us to discriminate, even among our regular customers. That is to say, while we may have had certain summer hotels as regular customers for years, we have had them only for the season. We have our own hotels all the year round. We should be very sorry to discriminate, but we simply cannot supply both the home and the resort demand. Therefore, if possible, as it will be, we will have to decline all resort hotel orders until the situation is changed."

Big Jobber Fecundist.
William Ottmann of William Ottmann & Co., one of the big jobbers, after he had canvassed the situation carefully, gave out this statement:

"Supplies have stopped coming in. Shippers of live cattle from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and other Western points are not sending stock East while the strike is on. We can get some meat from the yards in Jersey City, and maybe a little from some of the cattle raisers up the State, but that is not a drop in the bucket.

"We have about three weeks' reserve stock and we may increase it by dribbles from time to time while the strike lasts. If present conditions seem likely to continue for two or three weeks we shall divide our stock equitably among our regular customers and make it last as long as possible.

"Prices will go up, how high no one can say. There are no quotations to-day. What the retailers who get their supplies from day to day will do, the price of meat would suppose. No one of us can say definitely what will happen until we learn what the employers and packers are going to do. If the strike lasts three weeks the meat business in New York will come to a standstill.

Packers Say Prices Will Go Up.
As for the packers, they appeared to be heart and soul with the strikers on one proposition: That the price of meat would go up. There was no telling where they would go, but they'd have to go up.

"I don't know how long this strike will last," said F. J. Stoltz, New York manager for Armour & Co.; "but if it is not settled in two weeks there'll be a meat famine. We have two weeks' supply on hand, and I don't think there will be any material advance in prices for a few days; but if this thing keeps up, the price of meat will be bound to go up generally. And we hear from Chicago that there is little likelihood of a speedy settlement. That means, of course, that prices will advance."

A representative of Cudahy Bros. said: "The price of meat in this market will advance to-morrow. This is a natural consequence of this strike, and the longer the strike lasts the higher will the price go."

Name the Striker, Says Sulzberger.

Joseph T. Sulzberger, president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company, was only head of a big Chicago packing house in New York yesterday, and he, too, seemed to be possessed with the notion that meat would be a good deal higher in a short time.

"This trouble was not of our choosing and it was impossible for us to prepare for it," he said. "There is no immediate shortage of supply, but no one can say what conditions will confront us in a week. There is one fact that many here seem to lose sight of. Most of the strikers in the West are butchers. Therefore, killing and dress-

ing are practically at a standstill. This is bound to have the effect of raising the price of beef in a day or two."

The agent at Swift & Co.'s Barclay street branch said: "Only yesterday I sold a whole carload of beef that had come in from Chicago before I knew the strike was on. That beef was sold at not far from 9 cents a pound. To-day I'd give 14 cents a pound for a carload if I could get it, but there's no beef to be had for the course, if this thing continues long, the price will have to be advanced materially."

We'll Win, Boasts the Strike Leader.

The strikers were quiet and orderly. H. L. Eichelberger, the strike leader, who came from Chicago, was doing his level best to get the benchmark and the engineers in the cold storage houses to go on a sympathetic strike. He didn't meet with real success, but he insisted: "We'll win this strike to a certainty. We have the packers where we want them and the public is with us. If the engineers should go out, the refrigerating plants would be put out of business and the tie-up would be then complete."

Refrigerator Men Not to Strike.

Late last night Eichelberger said that unless it was absolutely necessary to do so he would not have the refrigerator men and firemen in the large refrigerating plants would not be called out. Meantime these had decided not to quit work for the present at any rate.

"Though the delegates of the engineers and firemen have expressed their willingness to call their men out if necessary," said Eichelberger, "we have no desire to jeopardize property by stopping the plants. We shall therefore not ask this support unless matters look more threatening than they do now."

Eichelberger, who is general organizer for the New York locals of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters of America was put in formal charge of the strike early yesterday. The first thing he and the joint executive committee of the New York locals did was to have a conference with James Holland, Joseph Hammel, business agents of the Eccentric Firemen's and Eccentric Engineers' unions. Eichelberger said afterward that as a result of the conference the firemen and engineers would refuse to work with non-union men in the storage plants.

Chicago Wires Congratulations.

The strikers' executive board was in session for most of the day at 827 First avenue, Eichelberger's headquarters. They gave notice to the strikers that they were at liberty to work for the independent companies. The committee was photographed by a flashlight artist from a sensational paper, and then Eichelberger made public this telegram received from National President Donnelly in Chicago:

"The tie-up is complete. The butcher workmen of Chicago send congratulations to your people. Our battle is on. Let every man and woman do their duty."

Next the strike leader made a statement in which he said that if the public was inconvenienced it was all the fault of the beef trust, because the packing houses had ample warning that the strike was coming unless they yielded to the men's demands.

Retail Workers Won't Quit.

There is much anxiety among the strikers about what the Benchmen's Association will do. This association is not a trades union and refused to become affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters. It has 2,000 members, composed of both employers and employees of the retail stores. Herman Pfahler, organizer and treasurer of the association, told a Sun reporter last night:

"We have taken no official action, but there is a general understanding that we will not act as strike breakers. If the companies whose men are on strike do not deliver the meat to us we will not send for it. Our constitution forbids us going on strike, but we have no desire to get into conflict with the union."

Pfahler said that there was not a boss butcher in the city who cared whether or not his shop was closed. In the summer months they were running at a loss because people only wanted the choice cuts and the coarser parts of the beef were waste on the butchers' hands at whatever price they were offered.

Negroes Taken to Sulzberger's.

Yesterday afternoon the strikers became all stirred up over a report brought to them by a sympathetic policeman that the tug Charles B. Kuper had just landed seventy-five negroes at Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's packing house near Forty-eighth street and the East River, hardly a block from headquarters. The strikers rushed around to see about it. They got there just in time to see the last negro disappear down a chute leading to the interior of the plant. There were plenty of policemen on duty in the vicinity, so the strikers couldn't have done much had they wanted to. As it was they yelled, "Scab!" and let it go at that.

A little while later, however, a good many of the negroes boarded the tug and went away. The strikers accepted this as proof that the "scabs" didn't like the job, and cheered lustily as the tug steamed away.

CHICAGO WON'T RAISE PRICES.

Not Materially, at Any Rate, Says L. F. Swift—Plenty of Labor to Break the Strike.

CHICAGO, July 13.—An advance of two cents a pound in the price of pork, put in effect to-day, was the first formal notification that restaurant and hotel proprietors received that a strike is on at the stock yards. No great apprehension is expressed by this class of meat buyers here, although preparations are being made to meet any emergency that may arise. Nearly all assert there is no possibility of a meat famine that can affect the city for fully a month. They have experienced no rise in beef prices.

Prominent packers declare there will be no marked rise in wholesale prices anywhere. Louis F. Swift of Swift & Co. said to-day:

"It is too early to say definitely, but I do not expect that there will be any material advance. We have men working in all of our departments, and are shipping freely. There is enough fresh meat in the country to last for twenty days in any event, and the supply of cured meats—hams and bacon—cannot be exhausted in six months if not another pound is put out. I think affairs in the packing house industry will resume normal conditions within a very short time."

Storage Plants All Barring.

Every cold storage plant in the stock yards is in full operation. The refrigerators are filled with carcasses. The firemen and other employees who run the cold storage machinery are still at work. They had a conference with the heads of their union to-day and may possibly walk out. If they do, the packers say that they have men ready to take the vacant places at once and that the safety of the meat in storage will not be jeopardized.

In addition to declaring that there is no danger of a meat famine, Arthur P. Evans, attorney for Swift & Co., said to-day that 3,000 employees were at work in the company's plants in the West. He said that there was plenty of labor in the market and that

the packing plant which he represents would be running in full force within a week.

It is estimated that 1,000 animals were slaughtered at the yards to-day. The packers stated that the killings would be more than doubled to-morrow.

Teamsters Join the Strike.

Teamsters entered the strike to-day, and with the packers active in partial resumption of work the contest became more acute. Shortly before noon emissaries sent out by President Michael Donnelly of the butchers' helpers made such persuasive arguments to the drivers that 100 of them threw down the reins and quit.

This strike of drivers affected every big plant in the yards. It is asserted by the strikers that every driver in the yard will follow. President Donnelly declared when the 100 went out that all their comrades would be commanded to quit at once, but this does not agree with the action of the Teamsters' Joint Council last night. The drivers were then ordered to stay at their posts and police protection and Chief Murphy said he didn't expect any trouble. The men who quit were slaughtered on an average of 1,500 sheep a day.

Official at Swift & Co.'s refrigerator in Ninth street, Jersey City, said that their ice houses were well stocked with dressed carcasses in expectation of a strike. At 100 men struck and slaughtering was stopped.

Many Jersey City butchers made the strike a point of raising the price of meat two or three cents a pound.

REPORTS FROM PACKING CENTRES.

Clerks Loading Meat Cars—Plants Idle—Cattlemen Cancelling Shipments.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 13.—The first day of the big packing house strike passed quietly in this city. Its close found the six packing plants in the city shut down and with no very definite plans for resuming operations. J. P. Cudahy declared yesterday afternoon that his company would hire all men who are willing to work, whether they are union men or not. This means an "open shop" in future.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 13.—The first trouble in the packing strike occurred to-day when six men attempted to get past the pickets to go to work in Armour's plant. The men were set upon by the strikers and beaten. The office forces were drafted and the strikers were working. The going trains were made up as usual. No effort is being made to slaughter live stock, but the refrigerating machines are kept going and the local demand is met. The strikers are without means and credit has been refused them at all stores.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13.—No attempt has been made here to break the strike of strikers. There is sufficient meat in cold storage to supply the local demand until Saturday. The packing house plants are practically at a standstill. As a result of the strike, cattlemen are cancelling orders for shipment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13.—A thousand men have been made up of the strikers in the packing house strike here and 1,500 more are indirectly involved. The price of meat was advanced to-day from two to three cents a pound. The strike is about in the Northwest have been put in operation, but the largest retailer in the city said to-day that if the strike continues a week there will be scarcely a pound of beef here.

NO STRIKE IN CINCINNATI.

"Open Shop" in the Packing Houses There and They'll Work to Their Capacity.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.—There is enough meat on hand in Cincinnati to last two weeks or more and wholesalers agree that Cincinnati will have no difficulty in filling all the usual orders for an indefinite period. There is no strike here.

Cincinnati had an abattoir strike yesterday. The abattoirs are not open and a sympathy strike is considered unlikely. There are 1,500 men employed here, and about 600 heads are killed daily. If necessary this can be increased by 20 per cent. Prices are not yet affected.

LINERS HAVEN'T FELT IT YET.

A White Star Beef Carrying Ship Won't Get Her Cargo.

Most of the steamship companies, which are large purchasers of meat, have large quantities in storage. Gustav H. Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd, said last night that he hadn't heard that his company had any difficulty yet. The White Star line, which carries about 100,000 lbs. of meat each week, had all the meat shipped and the steamers which leave to-day and Saturday expect to get their stock.

How the liners will fare after that is not so certain, but much beef will not leave this port as cargo for a while. One of the liner companies has agreed to carry thirty carloads of beef will sail next week without any.

NEWEST CUNARD LAUNCHED.

Wife of Ambassador Choate Names the 21,000 Ton Caronia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 13.—The Cunard Steamship Company's new steamship Caronia was launched to-day. The ceremony was held at Clydebank to-day. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, the wife of the American Ambassador. The Caronia is a ship of 21,000 tons and is a sister of the Carmania, which is under construction by Brown & Co.

Lord Inverclyde, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, in a speech at the launching said that the company was fully aware of the responsibilities facing it in connection with the rate war. It was determined to carry through its policy.

Ambassador Choate, replying to a toast to his wife, said he hoped the American and British flags adorning the Caronia would never be further apart. They were emblems of peace, unity and friendship. No organization in the last sixty years had done more to promote intercourse and communication between two great nations than the Cunard company, which had made the Atlantic as comfortable as a ferry.

WRIGHT LEFT \$741,000.

Will of the Convicted Prester Who Killed Himself Is Proved.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 13.—The will of the late Whittaker Wright, who committed suicide on Jan. 20 last in the Law Courts shortly after being convicted of fraud and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, was proved to-day. The estate is valued at \$741,000 net. There is no personal property.

INSURANCE THEATRE PARTY.

Fills Two Roof Gardens and Heats Special Songs With Business Gags in 'Em.

The 1,800 agents from all over the United States of the Prudential Insurance Company who have been in town since Monday occupied all the seating space at the Paradise Roof and the Aerial Garden last night. The company was held at the Aerial Garden except the performers. There were 1,000 men on the Paradise roof and 800 at the Aerial Garden.

Dryden and Vice-President Ward of the company occupied boxes at Hammerstein's roof. The boxes of both officials were draped with American flags and the officers' pictures.

On the Aerial Garden roof Fay Templeton added an insurance verse to her "Fishing Song" and then sang a business song. The six men in the double sextet in "A Little of Everything" were made up to represent the six divisions superintending all sorts of trouble.

"The fact is, this thing had to come, and we are glad it came at just this season. This is our last season, and we can stand it better now than at any other time. I know they have a strong union, but it is only one issue. We must win and they must lose. In the mean time the strikers and the public will be well served."

PORT ARTHUR CRISIS NEAR.

RUSSIANS REPEAT RUMOR OF JAPANESE LOSS OF 30,000.

Do Not Encourage Faith in It—Also Hear Report That Fortresses Has Fallen—Gen. Oku's Army Said to Be Close to Newchwang—Vladivostok Ships Out.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The report yesterday from Mukden that the Japanese had lost 30,000 men in an attack on Port Arthur was repeated to-day in the Official Messenger. Gen. Alexieff forwarded the report.

This brought a large number of inquirers to the office of the General Staff, where this statement was issued:

"According to information derived from Japanese sources and received by Admiral Alexieff's military staff, the Japanese attacked the Russian positions at Port Arthur during the night of July 10.

"They were repulsed with enormous loss. It is difficult to calculate even approximately the number of Japanese casualties, which amounted, it is said, to the immense figure of 30,000."

FAITH IN THE REPORT NOT ENCOURAGED.

The attitude of the officials did not tend to encourage belief in the report and impressed many persons with the fear that the fall of Port Arthur is imminent, and that the story of a disaster had been launched to mitigate the effect of the anticipated loss of the fortress.

It is reported that the staff has received a despatch from Gen. Stoessel, commanding the Port Arthur garrison, stating definitely that the prospect of the place holding out has been materially lessened since the Japanese mounted heavy guns on Takum mountain, which reduces the sheltered area of the harbor by nine-tenths. The tenure of important surrounding forts is also rendered impossible.

Gen. Stoessel dwells particularly upon his unrealized expectations of relief from Gen. Kourapatkin.

RUMOR OF PORT ARTHUR'S FALL.

A rumor is current this evening that Port Arthur has fallen, but this is not confirmed. There is no reason to believe that the fortress has been captured, but public opinion regarding its impregnability is changing perceptibly.

Military officers, on the other hand, ridicule the report. They continue to believe that Gen. Kourapatkin's retreat from Kuiping was the result of profound strategy which will be triumphant shortly. They declare that the rains have caused havoc in Gen. Nodzu's army, which is short of food and forage, and which has been decimated by dysentery.

PARIS, July 13.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* says that the position of Port Arthur is considered in St. Petersburg to be most critical. Despite the optimism that is expressed in official circles, the fall of the fortress is believed to be a matter of days only.

JAPS RETARE POSITIONS.

CHEFOO, July 13.—Chinese refugees from Port Arthur, who arrived this afternoon, report that the Japanese recaptured two positions they had recently lost, among them Fort 14, which is about two and a half miles east of Port Arthur.

LONDON, July 14.—The story of the great destruction of Japanese by the explosion of land mines at Port Arthur is wholly doubted here. It is suggested that it may prove that the Japanese suffered heavy loss, possibly 3,000, in the fighting around the fortress, but it is contended that it is impossible that there should have been the great loss of life reported to have been caused by mines. It is pointed out that ground mining is the least dangerous of life of all kinds of scientific warfare.

JAPS CLOSE TO NEWCHWANG.

So Reports Say, but There Is No Report of Battle at Tashichiao.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 13.—Lloyd's agent at Newchwang, telegraphing by way of Chefoo to-day, states that Japanese scouts were seen this morning six miles south of Newchwang. Gen. Oku, with 50,000 men, is advancing rapidly between Newchwang and Tashichiao. Shipping and trade is progressing as usual.

This and other reports that Gen. Oku is nearing Newchwang are regarded as being of very important, but no light is furnished from any source upon how he evaded the Russian force which is supposed to be at Tashichiao.

A telegram from Chefoo says a steamer from Newchwang reports fighting a few miles south of Newchwang. The Japanese were at first repulsed, but they were re-enforced and regained their lost position. They were expected to occupy Newchwang in forty-eight hours.

It is reported from Tokio that there is great excitement in Newchwang, where preparations are being made to welcome the Gen. Sakharoff's latest word stringing effort reveals nothing of consequence, merely confirming the reports that the Japanese continued to advance after capturing Kuiping, their march being accompanied by skirmishes, in which there were trifling losses.

Correspondents with Gen. Kuroki's headquarters report that there are signs that the Russians are greatly increasing their strength northward, menacing the Japanese centre and right. Bodies of Russian infantry are constantly moving along the Liaoyang road toward Motien Pass.

They are concentrating and intramarching in a good position a few miles west of the town, which the Japanese still hold. The Russians are also intramarching to the north of the pass. Meanwhile, Gen. Kuroki is steadily increasing his front and is taking every precaution to repulse an attack on Motien Pass. One of the correspondents states that Russian scouts from Haicheng have been seen twenty miles west of Fengwangcheng.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Gen. Sakharoff reports that the Japanese have fortified the heights between the railway and the Tashichiao road, their vanguard being at Maolin-gang. The enemy retired from Gailai to Shualien on July 8. A company of Japanese descended from the heights at Yachilusi, but were forced to retire. The Japanese have constructed intrenchments and mounted guns at Syakoushan.

OYAMA ON THE SCENE.

Japanese Commander Plans Simultaneous Attacks North and South.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 14.—A despatch to the *Chronicle* from Tokio says that Field Marshal Oyama and Gen. Kodama, his chief of

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staff, were due to arrive at Dally on Wednesday. A movement is in progress to synchronize a great battle in the north with an attack on Port Arthur.

OKU ADMITS FEW LOSSES.

Less Than 200 Killed and Wounded in Fighting at Kuiping.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 13.—The Japanese Legation issued to-day Gen. Oku's report of the Japanese losses incurred in the occupation of Kuiping. The General says that on July 5 and 7 he lost 4 killed and 30 wounded and on July 8 and 9 about 150 killed and wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—A despatch from Liaoyang says that Japanese troops surrounded an advanced Russian post near Wafandu yesterday. The Russians were forced to retreat with a loss of eight men. Gen. Stakelberg lost 150 men killed or wounded in Saturday's fighting near Kuiping.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* reports that Japanese patrols are only twelve and a half miles from Liaoyang.

SAYS CZAR MAY GO TO FRONT.

His Journey to Inspect Troops Carrying Him Further East.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 14.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Telegraph* says that a widespread sensation has been caused by the announcement in the newspapers that the Czar, who is ostensibly visiting only the depots whence troops are going to the front, has arrived at Ufa and started for Zlatoust.

The opinion is growing, although there is no confirmation, that his Majesty may continue his journey to the seat of war.

STRONG INDICTMENT OF CZAR.

Russian of High Rank Holds Him Responsible for the War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 14.—A remarkable article in the *Quarterly Review* entitled "The Czar," attracts much attention owing to the status of that magazine. The editor announces that it was written by a Russian official of high rank.

He indicts the Czar as being personally responsible for the war and for the general state of Russia, controverting the idea that Nicholas is a puppet in the hands of the bureaucracy. He declares that since his Majesty was hypnotized by Pobledonostzeff, procurator of the Holy Synod, he imagines himself to be the Slav Messiah.

He is filled with a spirit of self-exaltation, and regards himself as the centre of the world, the peacemaker of mankind and the torchbearer of civilization to the yellow and other barbarous races.

He meddles continuously and directly in every State affair, domestic and foreign, thwarting the course of justice and impoverishing his subjects. He boasts of his fervent love of peace, yet he has plunged his tax-burdened people into the horrors of a sanguinary and needless war.

Self-complacent and fickle, he changes his favorites in his fitful moods, insults upon having his own way and dismisses any Minister opposing him. It was because M. Witte reminded him of his promise to evacuate Manchuria that he was dismissed. Other Ministers implored him to evacuate Manchuria to preserve the peace of the world, but he replied: "I shall keep peace and my own counsel, too."

When a Grand Duke hinted at the possibility of war, he replied: "Leave that to me. Japan will never fight. My reign shall be the reign of peace."

The writer avows himself to be a monarchist, opposed to Nilism, Socialism and all revolutionary tendencies.

RUSSIAN LINE OF RETREAT.

Tokio Thinks That to Enter Mongolia Is Kourapatkin's Only Chance.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. TOKIO, July 13.—The Japan Mail remarks that Gen. Kourapatkin is evidently concentrating at Tanghai against Gen. Nodzu's Takushan army. The level country there would give an opportunity for the use of the powerful Russian cavalry.

The *Nichi Nichi*, commenting upon